#### THE

# Monthly Correspondent,

&c. &c.

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### ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR MAY.

In our present calendars, the days of the week are distinguished by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A. B, C, D, E, F, G. The letter A is always put for the first day of the year: B for the second: C for the third; and so on in succession to the seventh. Should the 1st of January fall on a Sunday, the dominical or Sunday letter for that year will be A, the Monday letter B, and so of the rest throughout the year. If the year contained 364 days, making an exact number of weeks, it is obvious that A would for ever have been the dominical letter. The year however, containing one day more, it follows that the dominical letter of the succeeding year will be G. For as there are 365 days in the year, Sunday being the first day of the year, it will also be the last, and the first Sunday in the following year will fall on the Seventh day, which will be marked G. Thus the Sunday letters go back from A to G, from G to F; from F to E, and so on. If every year were to consist of 365 days, the process would be regular, and a cycle of seven years would suffice to restore the same letters to the same days as before; but the intercalation of a day every fourth year occasions a variety. The bissextile or leap year, containing 366 days, will throw the Sunday letter back two letters, so that in the year 1815 the Sun-



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day letter will be A, but in 1816, that being leap year, it will be G till the end of February, and then will be F to the end of the year. Hence twenty-eight years must elapse before a complete revolution can take place in the dominical letter, and a table constructed to shew the dominical letters for any given years of one of these cycles, will answer for the corresponding years in every successive cycle.

These observations I have introduced as preliminary to finding Easter Sunday, which is not only one of the most considerable festivals in the Christian Calendar, but is that which regulates and determines the time of all other moveable feasts. The rule for the celebration of Easter, as fixed by the Council of Nice, is, that it be held on the Sunday which falls next after the first full moon after the vernal equinox. The reason of this decree was that christians might avoid celebrating their Easter at the same time that the Jews celebrate their passover, which was always held the very day of the full moon.

The only difficulty therefore is to find the day when the pascal full moon falls. The rules for finding this, and also the dominical letter \* we might readily insert, but as they require some calculation, most of our readers

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{18}{4} \text{ and two over} \\ \text{fand 2} \times 2 \text{ subtracted} \\ \text{from 6 leave 2.} \\ \text{Last remainder} \\ \text{Odd years} \dots \\ 14 \\ \frac{3}{19} = 2 \text{ and 5 over} \\ \frac{3}{19} \text{ and } 7 - 5 = 2. \end{array}$$

Two then is the index of the dominical letter, and as 1 is the index of A, 2 must be the index of B, which is the dominical letter for the year 1814.

<sup>\*</sup> To find the dominical letter for any year.—Rule: Divide the hundred of the given year by 4, and subtract twice the remainder from 6; then the sum of this last remainder, the odd years and their fourth, divided by 7 will leave a remainder, which being deducted from 7, shews the index of the dominical letter. Thus for the year 1814.

will probably prefer a table that renders the finding of Easter Sunday very easy, from the present period to the year 1900.

Epacts	Paschal full Moon	•	Epacts	Paschal full Moon.			
x. xi. xxil. iii. xiv. xxv. vi. xvii. xviii.	2nd April 12th March 10th April 30th March 18th April	D	xx, i, xii. xxiii. iv. xv:	4th April			

We have already shewn that the epact is found by means of the golden number; thus, for the year 1814

The golden number is 
$$\left(\frac{1814+1}{14} = 95 \text{ and } 10 \text{ over}\right)$$
 10

The epact is 
$$\left(\frac{10-1\times11}{30}\equiv3\text{ and 9 over}\right)$$
 9

Now to find Easter with these data and the foregoing table, we have the epact 9, which corresponds with the 4th of April, whose weekly letter is C, but the Sunday letter of 1814 is B, therefore the first Sunday B after the 4th of April C, will be on the 10th of April, which is Easter Sunday.

Having obtained Easter Day, the other feasts are easily obtained.

The rising and setting of the sun for certain days in the month of May will be as follows:

The sun enters the sign Gemini at 36 m. past 6 in the afternoon of the 21st: Saturn is stationary on the 11th. Mars eclipses the star marked 132 g passing nearly over the centre: and again on the 27th it eclipses \$\varphi 154' north of the centre.

Equation of Time. [See January.] The following table will shew what is to be subtracted from the apparent time as marked on the dial to obtain equal or true time for each fifth day during the month of May:—

·		<b>8</b> :
Sunday May 1st, from the time on the dial subtract	3	2
Friday 6th,	3	35
Wednesday 11th,		
Monday 16th,	3	53
Saturday 21st,		
Thursday 26th,		
Tuesday 31st	2	49

The Moon is at full at 29m. past 10 in the morning of the 4th, it enters its last quarter 41m. past 2 in the afternoon: the change or new Moon is at 23m. past 4 on the 19th, and it enters its first quarter at 31m. past 7 in the morning of the 26th. The time of the Moon's rising for the first four days after it is full is as follows:

May 5th, 36m. past 3 in the afternoon.

6th, 42 — 2 — de. 7th, 42 — 10 — do. 8th, 42 — 11 — do.

Venus will be at her greatest elongation on the 21st day of the month. Jupiter will be in the quadrature at ½ past 11 at night on the 22d, and the Georgian planet will be in opposition to the Sun, that is at the distance of 6 signs, or the two bodies will be in opposite parts of the heavens at 6 in the morning of the 22nd day of the month.

There will be only two eclipses of Jupiter's first satellite visible at Greenwich this month, viz. on the

7th day at 10m. past 12 at night, 23d — 28 — 10 —

To the Editors of the Monthly Correspondent.

SIR,

Mr. Henry Andrews of Royston, so many years the editor of Moore's, Partridge's, and other almanacks, in advising as to the compilation of a system of prognostic astronomy, so as to be of real and practical utility, recommends the celebrated Lilly, and Henry Coley, as the best guides the English language affords. Without at all derogating from the characters of these two great men, you have in the Mentor Stellarum I observe, hitherto attended the precepts of Ptolomy only, whose rules have been the longest established, enter more deeply into the fundamental parts of science, and appear with respect to generals, for it is only of generals he treats, more consistent to reason, which is the only standard of perfection, than those of any other writer who flourished either before or since his time.

Respecting particulars, Ptolomy says little or nothing in his quadripartite. Content with handing down to us how the heavenly orbs operate on the ambient, whether separately or conjoined, it remained for men like Lilly, whose experience in predictive astronomy in all its adjuncts was more painful and protracted than that of almost any other man, to elucidate general judgments both on the radical horoscope, and on the probable effects of directions, revolutions, transits, profections, &c. But acute as he and his disciple Coley undoubtedly were, and luminous as their opinions have ever been acknowledged, they abound with errors, which appear to have their origin more in the opinions of the age in which they lived than in their own understandings; otherwise it is impossible to suppose that Coley, one of the first mathematicians of his day, should have deliberately sat down and gravely taught us the method of directing the ascendant, the mid-heaven and the part of fortune to the aspects of planets in the Zodiac, which, being mere points, can be effected by no rays except in the world.

In horary questions, which, though doubted, and even degraded by many eminent writers, are often emanations from the inmost soul, and may, when seriously put, be called the mind's first-born, and which, in cases where the nativity has been afterwards procured, have been generally found to sympathize therewith, Lilly shone unrivalled. Of him in this part of the science it might be said, as Dr. Johnson observed of Shakespeare, "He exhausted worlds and then imagined new;" and however remote and various the ramifications of the question might be, seldom indeed was it that he failed of giving a true as well as decisive answer: seldom was it indeed that his applicants did not depart wiser and better for his counsels. That there are numbers of professors in the present day who believe in the verity of horary figures, more than do not, there is no question, and who will acknowledge themselves greatly indebted to Lilly; but great caution ought to be used in giving answers. It sometimes happens that a querent may apply under an impression, which though painful at the moment, passes off like a summer's cloud; such as slight quarrels; small though provoking losses, and not seldom temporary poverty. In brief and trivial agitations, which probably have no other elementary cause than the Moon's transits, it is rarely that the figure will discover what is passing in the mind of the querent. Perhaps ere the professor has had time to equate the horoscope, the soul ever active, has ceased to dwell on its trouble; if so, it cannot be expected that the proper significator is to be found, and however plain the rules of horary astronomy may be, any answer except by mere chance will deviate from the truth. Hence arises the odium which men of contracted ideas cast upon the art, an art from which, in truth, if reasonably and conscientiously used, society might benefit more than any other.

When any question is proposed, if the time of birth can be had within an hour, it is always to be preferred; then by the application of the planisphere, the operating direction, and consequent state of the applicant's mind may be seen in a moment, and by comparing with the face of the heavens at the time of enquiry, the sincerity and reasonableness of the question discerned, in which case an experienced professor may proceed to judgment without much fear of being wrong. But where the nativity is not to be had, I should always be fearful of deciding, unless the anxiety of the querent was too apparent to be hid, and the figure described exactly the event, for which ample rules have been given by many authors.

I am not acquainted with any author who has sufficiently elucidated the doctrine of transits, which very often cause strange and sometimes lasting alterations both in mundane and other affairs. On this head Lilly has said very little; and Coley though more elaborate, has not said much to the purpose, except as they take place during the time a direction is operating. In order to elucidate this essential part of the science, I shall pass on to review the sentiments and aphorisms of the latter author, by quoting from him, and afterwards giving my own opinion derived from experience. As Mr. Coley's chapter on this subject is the best in his book, I shall give his own words. He says (Clavis Elimata, pp. 727 and 728) "When 24 or 2 both pass by, or transit their own places, or the places of the luminaries, or if they

are in any benevolent aspect of their places at birth; this is an argument of good to the native." Not if Saturn or Mars be corporeally present, or behold them with evil rays at the time of transitting. For instance, I have seen a nativity with Venus in the 9th in trine to Jupiter and the Moon in the ascendant, they two sextiling the luminaries and Mars in the 11th, who also behold Venus and Saturn by the same aspect. Now it might be supposed that Jupiter in transitting the place of the Sun and Mercury, also that of the lesser light and his own by a sextile ray, all nearly angular, it must have some visible good effect, but no. Saturn was with him, and converted the good into evil. The native saw the defection pro tempore of almost every friend he had. He travelled under its malignant effects and suffered great detriment for a whole year, although no direction of consequence was operating to cause him trouble.

Mr. Coley farther says, "If Saturn and Mars were unfortunate in the radix, and bearing no signification of good to the native there,"—which is rarely the case—"If these planets shall transit the places of the luminaries, or Jupiter or Venus,"—the latter I think of little import,—" or the chief angles of the figure, it portends no good to the native." Certainly not. I have known Saturn pass the ascendant of a person, and throw him into prison for debt for a month or so: to be sure he was cardinal, and at the same time squared his own place in the Zodiac.

I also knew 3 send the same person into the field to fight a duel when he passed the cusp of the western angle, in 5 to the ascendant and Zodiacal square to the radical place of Saturn. In fact though 3 is elevated, and rather friendly to this native, he seldom passes the horoscope, western angle, body, or opposite place of the Moon, but he involves him in some angry dispute, Should

this be thought worthy of insertion, this subject will be pursued both as relative to mundane affairs and nativities by, Sir, your constant reader,

T. RETROGRADE.

## The Postmaster of Darlington.

ABOUT the year 1730, Mr. Edward Walpole, (afterwards Sir Edward, Knight of the Bath) returned from his travels on the continent, where the munificence of his father, Sir Robert Walpole, the premier of England, had enabled him to make a brilliant figure; and so very engaging was he found by the ladies, that he had no other appellation in Italy than that of 'the handsome Englishman.' Mr. Walpole had lodgings taken for him, on his return, at a Mrs. Rennie's, a child's coat-maker, at the bottom of Pall Mall. On returning from visits, or public places, he often passed a quarter of an hour in chat with the young women of the shop. Among them was one who had it in her power to make him forget the Italians, and all the beauties of the English court. name was Clement: her father was at that time, or soon after, Postmaster at Darlington, a place of fifty pounds per annum, on which he subsisted a large family. This young woman had been bound apprentice to Mrs. Rennie, and was employed in the usual duties of such a situation, which she discharged (as the old lady used to say) honestly and soberly. Her parents, however, from their extreme poverty, could supply her but very sparingly with clothes or money. Mr. Walpole observed her wants, and had the address to make her little presents, in a way not to alarm the vigilance of her mistress, who exacted the strictest morality from the young persons under her care. Miss Clement was as beautiful as an angel, with good, though uncultivated parts. Mrs. Rennie had begun to

suspect that a connection was forming, which would not be to the honour of her apprentice. She apprised Mr. Clement of her suspicions, who immediately came up to town to carry her out of the vortex of temptation. good old man met his daughter with tears; he told her his suspicions; and that he should carry her home, where, by living with sobriety and prudence, she might chance to be married to some decent tradesman. The girl in appearance acquiesced; but whilst her father and mistress were discoursing in a little dark parlour behind the shop, the object of their cares slipped out; and without hat or cloak, ran directly through Pall Mall to Sir Edward's house at the top of it (that lately inhabited by Mrs. Keppel), where, the porter knowing her, she was admitted, though his master was absent. She went into the parlour, where the table was covered for dinner, and impatiently waited his return. The moment came; Sir Edward entered, and was heard to exclaim with great joy, "you here!"-What explanations took place were of course private; but the fair fugitive sat down that day at the head of his table, and never after left it. fruits of this connection were the late Mrs. Keppel; Maria, the late Duchess of Gloucester, the second; Lady Dysart, the third; and Col. Walpole, the fourth; in the birth of whom, or soon after, the mother died. Never could fondness exceed that which Sir Edward always cherished for the mother of his children: nor was it confined to her or them only, but extended itself to her relations, for all of whom he some way or other provided. His grief at his loss was proportioned to his affection. He constantly declined all overtures of marriage, and gave up his life to the education of his children. He had often been prompted to unite himself to Miss Clement by legal ties; but the threats of his father, Sir Robert, prevented his marriage, who avowed, that if he married Miss Clement, he would not only deprive him of his political interest, but exert it against him. It was, however, always said, by those who had access to know, that had Miss Clement survived Sir Robert, she would then have been Lady Walpole. About the year 1758. his eldest daughter. Laura, became the wife of the Hon. Frederick Keppel, brother to the Earl of Albemarle, and afterwards Bishop of Exeter. The Misses Walpole now took a rank in society in which they had never before moved. The sisters of the Earl of Albemarle were their constant companions, and introduced them to people of quality and fashion; they constantly appeared at the first routes and balls: and, in a word, were received every where The stigma attending their birth shut them but at court. out of the drawing room till marriage (as in the case of Mrs. Keppel) had recovered the defect, and given them the rank of another-family. No one watched their progress upwards with more anxiety than the Earl of Waldegrave. This nobleman (one of the proudest in the kingdom) had long cherished a passion for Maria. struggle between his passion and his pride was not a short one, and having conquered his own difficulties, it now only remained to attach the lady, who had no prepossession, and Lord Waldegrave, though not young, was not disagreeable. Her very amiable conduct through the whole life of her lord, added respect and esteem to the warmest admiration. About five years after their marriage, the small pox attacked his Lordship, and proved His lady found herself a young widow, and in-Had Lord Waldegrave possessed every advantage of youth and beauty, his death could not have been more sincerely regretted by his amiable relict. At length she emerged again into the world, and love and admiration every where followed her. She refused many offers: amongst others, the Duke of Portland loudly proclaimed his discontent at her refusal.

But the daughter of Mary Clement was destined to Royalty! The Duke of Gloucester was not to be resisted; and two children, a Prince and Princess, were the fruits of their marriage: and hence it is within the bounds of probability, that the descendants of the Postmaster of Darlington may one day sway the British sceptre.

Quere. The foregoing being a very particular life, what positions were likely to give it—or is there any criterion to distinguish between directions that might incline to such a connection, and directions that designate marriage.

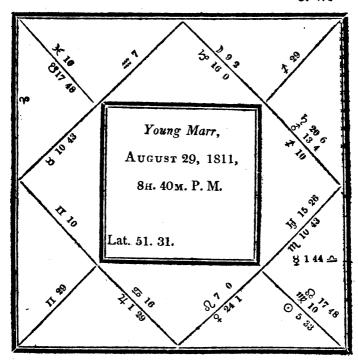
A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Correspondent. sir,

T HAVE sent you the nativity of the infant Marr, whose time of birth was exactly noticed, and can be verified on oath if required; and in my opinion it exhibits the most clear and evident proofs of starry influence that can possibly be adduced: we find both the infortunes Saturn and Mars in the house of death, and Saturn is within half a degree of the middle of the eighth house, and of course in sesquiquadrate of the ascendant and fourth house, and in semiquartile to the midheaven, thereby denoting death of a most violent nature, both to himself and parents. as the fourth relates to the father, and the midheaven concerns the mother, which Ptolemy allows by calling it the maternal place; and the Goorgium Sidus is nearly in opposition to the ascendant, and in mundane semiquartile to Venus, and in zodiacal sesquiquadrate to Jupiter, so that both the benefics were vitiated, and unable to save

life; and besides the moon was nearly in mundane semiquartile to Mars, and near the mundane quartile of Mercury, who is afflicted by being in semiquartile to the Georgium Sidus, so that upon the whole it affords the most positive and unequivocal testimony of a violent death; and from the face of the figure and the directions and position of the planets denoting death being in double bodied signs, the ingenious artist must infer, that more than one person was concerned in the horrid murder, and from the afflicted planets being themselves afflicted, the diabolical perpetrators must meet with an untimely end.

J. W.



LATITUDE OF THE PLANETS.
[2] 10 n [ 24 0 22 s | 3 2 53 s | 2 16 n | 2 1 27 s | 3 4 57 n | H 9 19 m

To the Editor of the Monthly Correspondent.

LOOKING into the "Astrological Magazine for February, 1793, the month succeeding that in which Louis XVI. of France met his fate on the scaffold, I find the following observations, which may serve as a convincing proof of the verity of astrology. Speaking of the figure erected for the time of that unfortunate monarch's decapitation, the writer says; "In this scheme we find \* the cusp of the fifth house in the radix culminating, " the lord of the fifth radically strong in his own domal "dignities, and here lord of the tenth and posited in the " ascendant, and in the strongest of all receptions with " Mars lord thereof; from all of which it is sufficiently " clear to me, THAT ROYALTY IS STILL TO REMAIN " WITH THE HOUSE OF BOURBON, WHO SHALL ONCE " MORE ASCEND THE THRONE OF FRANCE; but as " the lord of the 10th is weak, and disposed of by Mars " in the 12th, it will be a limited monarchy; and as "Mercury, lord of the 3d, is posited in the 10th, I " judge the king's brother will be regent." W.E.

I am, Sir,

April 23d, 1814.

Your humble servant, P.

### BIOGRAPHY OF LORD NELSON.

HORATIO Viscount Nelson, a gallant admiral, was the fourth son of the Rev. Mr. Nelson, rector of Burnham Thorpe in Norfolk, where Horatio was born Sep. 29, 1758. By his mother's side he was related to the Walpoles, Cholmondely's, and Townshends. He received his education at the school of North Walsham; but at the age of twelve years he was taken to sea by his ma-

ternal uncle, captain Suckling of the Raisonable man of war. Soon afterwards the ship was put out of commission, and young Nelson went on board of a merchantman to the West Indies. On his return he again joined his uncle, who had obtained the command of the Triumph.

In 1773 a voyage was undertaken for the discovery of a north-west passage, under the command of commodore Phipps and captain Lutwidge. Our young seaman entered on board the ship commanded by the latter, and distinguished himself in that perilous voyage by his skill, courage, and promptitude. Soon after his return he was appointed to a station in the Seahorse, in which he sailed to the East Indies. He passed for a lieutenant in 1777. and received his commission as second of the Lowestoff frigate, in which he cruised against the Americans. In 1779 he obtained the rank of a post-captain, and was appointed to the command of the Hinchinbrooke, with which he sailed to the West Indies, and while there, essentially contributed to the taking of Fort Juan in the Gulph of Mexico. We find him next commanding the Boreas, having under him the Duke of Clarence, who was captain of the Pegasus. While thus engaged he married the daughter of William Woodward, Esq. judge of the island of Nevis, and the widow of Dr. Nesbit, a physician of that island, by whom he never had any issue. -

On the breaking out of the war with France he was nominated to the Agamemnon of 64 guns, on board of which he sailed to the Mediterranean, and was present at the taking possession of Toulon. He was also present at the siege of Bastia, where he served at the batteries with a body of seamen, as he afterwards did at Calvi; and while employed before that place he lost an eye.

He was so very active on that station that his name was dreaded throughout the Mediterranean. He was

with admiral Hotham in the action with the French fleet, March 15th, 1795; and the same year he took the island of Elba. In 1796 he was appointed commodore on board La Minerva, in which frigate he captured La Sabine, a forty gun ship. Soon after this he descried the Spanish fleet, and steered with the intelligence to Sir John Jervis, off St. Vincent. He had scarcely communicated the news, and shifted his flag on board the Captain of 74 guns, when the enemy hove in sight. A close action ensued, which terminated in a complete victory on the side of the British, who were inferior in numbers.

On this occasion commodore Nelson attacked the Santissima Trinidada of 136 guns; and afterwards he boarded and took the San Nicolas of 80 guns, from whence he proceeded in the same manner to the San Josef of 112 guns; both which surrendered to him. For his share in this glorious victory the commodore was honored with the order of the Bath; and having soon after hoisted his flag as rear admiral of the blue, he was appointed to command the inner squadron at the blockade of Cadiz. He therefore made a bold but unsuccessful attempt to bombard the city, heading his men himself. The next exploit in which he was engaged was an attempt to take possession of Teneriffe, which design also failed, with the loss of captain Bowen of the Terpsichore. In this expedition admiral Nelson lost his right arm by a cannon shot, and was carried off to the boat by his son-in-law, captain Nesbit, on his back. He now returned to England for the recovery of his health, and received the grant of a pension of one thousand pounds a year. The brave admiral, however, did not long remain inactive; he rejoined earl St. Vincent, who, on receiving intelligence of the sailing of Buonaparte from Toulon.

<sup>\*</sup> The present happy retreat of Buousparte.

detached Sir Horatio Nelson with a squadron in pursuit of him. After exploring the coast of Italy, this indefatigable commander steered for Alexandria, where to his great mortification not a French ship was to be seen. He then sailed to Sicily, and having taking in a fresh supply of water, and obtained more correct information. returned to Alexandria, which he descried August 1st, The enemy was discovered in Aboukir 1798, at noon. bay, lying at anchor in line of battle, and supported by strong batteries on an island, and strengthened by gun-Notwithstanding this formidable appearance, the British admiral made the signal for battle; and by a masterly manœuvre gave directions for part of his fleet to lead inside the enemy, who were thus exposed between two fires. The contest was hot and bloody. Several of the French ships were soon dismasted; and at last the admiral's ship, L'Orient, of 120 guns, took fire and blew up. The firing however continued, but by the dawn of day only two sail of the line were discovered with their colours flying, all the rest having struck. These two and two frigates cut their cables and stood to The consequence of this splendid victory, in which eleven sail of the line were taken or destroyed, were. that the emperor of Germany broke off the conferences for peace at Radstadt, and the Ottoman Porte declared war against the French. On the British admiral honours were deservedly conferred; he was created lord Nelson of the Nile. The Grand Signior sent him a plume of triumph of diamonds; and the king of Naples created him duke of Bronte, and gave him an estate.

Soon after this he sailed for Sicily, and from thence to Naples, where he quelled a rebellion and restored the king. Having performed these and other important services, lord Nelson returned to England, and was re-

ceived with enthusiastic joy. A confederacy of the northern powers having alarmed the government, he was employed to dissolve it. A fleet was fitted out, the command of which was given to sir Hyde Parker, assisted by lord Nelson. On the arrival off the Categat, and being refused a passage, lord Nelson offered his services for conducting the attack on the Danish force which was stationed to oppose an entrance. This being accepted, he shifted his flag to the Elephant and passed the Cound with little loss.

On the second of April the action commenced at ten o'clock, and after a sharp conflict seventeen sail of the Danes were sunk, burnt, or taken. A negociation was then entered into between his Lordship and the Crown Prince; in consequence of which the admiral went on shore and an armistice was settled. He next obtained from the Swedish government an order for taking off the embargo on English ships in the Baltic. Having accomplished these great objects, he returned to England and was created a viscount. In August 1801 he bombarded the enemy's flotilla of gunboats at Boulogne, but without any material effect. A treaty suddenly taking place, his lordship retired to his seat at Merton in Surry; but hostilities recommencing he sailed for the Mediterranean, and in March 1803 took the command of that station on board the Victory. Notwithstanding all his vigilance. the French fleet escaped from Toulon, and was joined by that of Cadiz, of which being apprized, he pursued them to the West Indies with a far inferior force. The combined squadrons, however, struck with terror, returned without effecting any thing; and after a partial action with Sir Robert Calder, off Ferrol, re-entered Cadiz.

Admiral Nelson returned to England, but soon set

sail to join his fleet off Cadiz. The French under admiral Villeneuve, and the Spaniards under Gravina, ventured out with a number of troops on board, October 19, 1805, and on the 21st, about noon, the action began off Cape Trafalgar. Lord Nelson ordered his ship the Victory to be carried alongside his old antagonist, the Santissima Trinidada, where he was exposed to a severe fire of musketry; and not having the precaution to cover his coat, which was decorated with his star and other badges of distinction, he became an object for the riflemen placed purposely in the tops of the Bucentaur, which lay on his quarter. A shot from one of these entered just below his shoulder, of which he died in about two hours. In this action the enemy's force consisted of thirty-three ships of the line, and several of extraordinary magnitude; while the British were only twenty-After the fall of lord Nelson, the command devolved on admiral Collingwood, by whose bravery and skill a complete victory was obtained. Four sail were carried to Gibraltar, sixteen were destroyed, and six of those which escaped into Cadiz were reduced to mere wrecks. Four French line of battle ships which lauled off to the action were taken by sir Richard Strachan. The remains of lord Nelson were interred with great pomp in St. Paul's Cathedral January 9th, 1806.

## OBSERVATIONS ON HEALTH:

[Continued.]

THE physical capacity and incapacity to enjoy health depend on the constitution of the ambient at birth; hence arise the propriety and utility of regarding prognostic astronomy. This circumstance alone speaks in behalf of the science, and proves its pre-eminence over all other

studies; for what can be so important, so worthy of notice, so laudable and interesting, as the attainment of knowledge respecting the physical capacity and incapacity of enjoying health? I will fully exemplify my doctrine, and beg to repeat that my object is truth, and a sincere wish to serve mankind.

You who wish to derive any benefit from my humble hints, will be amply gratified by an attention to the positions of the luminaries and planets at birth. If your sun and moon be in fiery signs, choler will abound in your temperament, more especially if configurated with the planet Mars; in this case you will be most liable to fevers; you must be careful of overheating yourself, either by too much exercise or intemperance in living; you must carefully avoid costiveness, otherwise a serious derangement in the system will take place, more especially if a direction of an evil nature be operating. It would be adviseable to keep a box of gently opening pills, to which recourse must be had in case of costiveness; in fact attention to the bowels is of the utmost consequence.

If your luminaries be in earthly signs, you will be most subject to chronic diseases, more especially if configurated with the planet Saturn. Exercise will be beneficial, indeed the want of it will occasion much mischief, many humours of a tenacious quality will be generated; inducing extreme melancholy and an inaptitude to action and business. Costiveness must also here be avoided. Castor oil will be found useful, likewise clysters: be sure, in case of much costiveness, to have recourse to these before you take purgative medicines. A box of pills ought to be kept for occasional use, but these must be of a warming stimulative kind.

If your luminaries are in airy signs, flatulences and

tensions will be most predominant; too much vegetable food is not here proper; weak brandy and water or white wine and water are more suitable to this temperament than malt liquor. Medicines called absorbent are most proper; magnesia if costive, and the testaceous powders, if too much relaxed.

If your luminaries be in watery signs, phlegmatic humours will prevail; exercise here certainly will prove highly salutary; the bowels must be particularly attended to, for if the determination be not kept there the head and chest will suffer; be it remembered, that while you act upon the bowels, you must take care not to weaken them; if you do, the most formidable diseases will be the consequence, such as dropsies or accumulated serum. You must therefore after the use of purgatives take three teaspoonfuls of a bottle composed of equal parts of tincture of gentian and compound tincture of lavender, and spirits of cinnamon.

(To be continued.)

## APHORISMS BY PHILALETHES.

(Continued.)

Amor odiumque tum ex luminarium concordià discordiàque tum ex utriusque genituræ ascendentibus deprehenditur.

## Thus in English:

We are to observe for friendship and enmities, in the nativities of persons, both whether their luminaries and also their respective ascendants agree or disagree.

## A GARLAND OF PEACE.

Now the morning of spring with its elegant dyes, Ascends in the east and illumines the skies, Whilst the song of the lark lively music repeats,
And the rising of day most melodiously greets;
A garland of peace let the villagers twipe,
Where blooming the rose, and the lily combine.

Now the new buds of hope all the feelings expand, And the fire of the patriot warms in each land, Whilst virtue and truth give a spring to the heart, And a thousand delights to each Briton impart;

A garland of peace let my countrymen twine.

A garland of peace let my countrymen twine, Where only the rose and the lily combine.

Now the dreams of ambition are driven away,
And tyranny's night by dear liberty's day,
Whilst the morning of honour and justice displays
To the wicked unpitied its terrible rays;

A garland of peace let humanity twine, Where blooming the rose and the lily combine.

Now the lilies of France are beginning to blow,
And the roses of England unitedly grow,
Whilst the full tide of vengeance impetuously flows,
O'er the wretch who would crush both the lily and
rose;

A garland of peace let true Frenchmen entwine Where only the rose and the lily combine.

Yes! the lilies shall flourish unspotted and pure, Nor the bloom from the buds shall the Corsican lure, Whilst the Bourbons the lilies of France shall prevail, And a dread retribution the despot assail;

A garland of peace let the nations entwine, Where blooming the rose and the lily combine.

MARIA

# To the Editor of the Monthly Correspondent.

SIR,

Having been favoured by the time of birth of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, I have equated the planets' places, and have sent you the figure for half past six o'clock on Wednesday morning, Jan. 13th, 1748. The estimate time was from 15 to 30 minutes past 6. and I have taken the latest extent, which will exactly agree with the time and nature of his death, and it surprisingly agrees with the description of his person, his genius and his extraordinary abilities, his mode of action, his firmness and strength of mind, and clearly points out the astrological cause of the short possession of his official dignities; and if you could suppose any one capable of investigating a nativity, by the rules of astrology, to be wavering or doubtful as to the real existence and power of astral influence, they need only compare this geniture with the events and actions of the native's life; and they must, unless entirely blinded by prejudice, cease to doubt the verity of astrology.

It would probably take more room than you could conveniently spare in one number to enter into a particular detail, so as to explain fully the harmony between cause and effect in this nativity, but you shall have it in time for your next, unless it is furnished or sent you by a more able hand, therefore I shall at present give you he calculations which produced the death of the native.

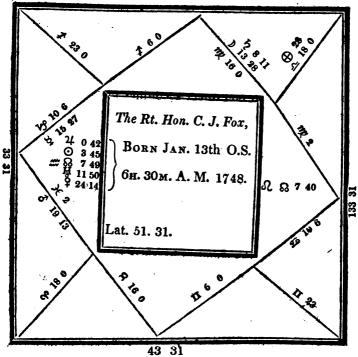
The moon's declination will be found to be 20° 55′ south, under which her semidiurnal arc is 4 hours 5 minutes in time, which corresponds with 61 degrees 15 minutes in the equator.

Then the right ascension of the Midhea	ver	ı is	2239	31
And the right ascension of the moon 21		20′	,	
subtract	•	•	219	20
Leaves for the moon's distance .	•	•	4	11
Which taken from the moon's half day	•	61	15	
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Which agreeable to Naibod's measure of time corresponds nearly with the time of his death, and, allowing the time of birth to be one minute or a minute and a half sooner, it would more exactly agree, and certainly from the moon being in Scorpio, a watry sign, and in conjunction with Saturn, and both of them in mundane sesquiquadrate of Mars, who is in a watry sign also, point out in the clearest manner the nature of his complaint and the quality of his death: and it is to be observed, the sun came by direction to the opposition of Saturn near the same time and had not long before passed the mundane quartile of Mars, and was applying also within a degree and a half to the semiquartile of Saturn converse, and all the afflicting planets were in watry signs; as an additional proof of the correctness of the time, the Midheaven will be found to have come by direction to the sextile of Venus at 58 years of age, which will well accord with his advancement to the post of Secretary of State; and Venus being under the earth, and occidental, exactly denotes that the honours she signified by being in mundane trine to the moon and midheaven would come late in life.

J. W.

2239 31'.



LATITUDE OF THE PLANETS.
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Pimlico, March 1st, 1814.

SIR.

I SEND you as under, the solutions of the paradoxes that appeared in your 2nd number.

I.

This place is under or near the pole, where Saturn continues without setting all the time he is in that half of his orbit north of the equinoctial, that is about 15 years, his period being 30 years. The other place at a considerable distance is the south pole, where Jupiter

must continue visible through that part of his orbit south of the equinoctial, which is about 6 years, his period being twelve years nearly.

#### II.

At the Sun, the centre of the system the planets move all regular and direct according to the order of the signs; but to us out of the centre of their orbits, they appear sometimes direct, sometimes stationary, and sometimes retrograde.

#### III.

Under either of the poles, for to our eye at the north pole all the stars however situate, will bear upon the south point; and at the south pole they will on the contrary bear on the north point of the compass; because every point of the compass becomes a meridian.

For the same reason, and at the same place, a full Moon, which is always opposite the Sun, may both happen to rise and set at the same instant of time, and upon the same point of the compass.

Reading the works of a very useful author on astronomy, I found the following observations on the sister art, which as controversy is the life of a magazine, I send you for insertion, under the idea that some of your correspondents will confute every line.

"Let us consider ourselves as finite and limited beings, and acknowledge that our utmost penetration and sagacity have their limits; but let us not refuse those rational and supplementary aids with which science and art have supplied us so far as they are demonstrable, or deem it presumption or arrogance to avail ourselves fairly of those helps which science presents us.

"It will hence be obvious, that the fanciful and conjectural art of astrology can in no respect fall within the view of this present display of the celestial bodies. The

word imports the language or dictates of the stars; but we know of no language which they can speak to us by any accidental configurations of their several motions. so as to influence the occurrences and transactions of our globe of earth and sea. In this respect, however, I beg not to be misunderstood. The exception which occurs. at this moment, if it can be called an exception to this general assertion, so far as it relates to the sun and moon, the two most distinguished luminaries relating to us, holds good as to their effects upon the ocean, or body of water, according to certain established principles. which have been deduced from the observations of centuries of years: the material world also is, in this case, the substance upon which this influence manifestly acts; and that substance is of such a nature, that this operation may fairly and rationally be impressed upon it. For on what does it act? Is it not upon a fluid body, which is capable of being moved or disturbed in any proportion or degree, according to the force which agitates and disturbs it? The winds, for instance, have an evident effect upon the water in narrow and confined rivers; and they have a still greater effect on the waters of the sea, where they operate more extensively, as more free from interruption. The influence of the sun and moon are known to have similar effects; but although they have this effect upon the material world, to the rational mind it seems altogether unaccountable how they can produce any effect on the moral world, or in what respect they can give a momentum to the human intellect to induce men to act contrary to their natural conviction. Here it is then that we must pause, before we consent to reduce man to the level of a machine, which only can be impelled by the action that arises from a spring or weight, just as it is put into motion by a superior agent. This

is all the language which an enlightened mind, perfectly free from the shackles of superstition and enthusiasm, can find in the stars. Hence the vanity and absurdity of astrology, to say no worse of it, in the sense it is usually considered; and hence the reason of this caution, not to confound it with the sublime science of astronomy."

Thus ends my author. I must request the insertion of this, if quite agreeable to your plan.—I have just looked carefully over your account of hard frosts in No. 2, and intend to take some pains about the subject, if time permit.

I am, Sir, your's truly,

LILLY, Jun.

## BIOGRAPHY OF RICHARD SAVAGE.

[Continued from p. 171.]

During his acquaintance with Mr. Wilkes he had sometimes the advantage of a benefit, on which occasions he often received uncommon marks of regard and compassion; and was once told by the duke of Dorset that it was just to consider him as an injured nobleman, and that in his opinion the nobility ought to think themselves obliged to support him on all occasions by their countenance and patronage; but the whole interest of his mother was employed to frustrate his applications, who never left any expedient untried by which he might be cut off from the possibility of supporting life.

In the year 1723 he made a second attempt at dramatic poetry, for which he was now better qualified by a more extensive knowledge, and longer observation. But having been unsuccessful in comedy, he resolved to invoke the assistance of the sister muse and wrote a tragedy founded on the story of Sir Thomas Overbury. During a consider-

able part of the time in which he was employed upon this performance, he was often without lodging, and often without meat; nor had he any other conveniences for study than the fields or the street allowed him; there he used to walk and form his speeches, and afterwards step into a shop and write down what he had composed, upon paper which he had picked up by accident.

Under these discouragements the tragedy was finished, but having little interest he was obliged to submit himself wholly to the players, and admit the emendations of Mr. Cibber, which he always considered as the disgrace of his performance.

The celebrated Mr. Hill also read this tragedy, and wrote the prologue and epilogue, in which he touches on the circumstances of the author with great tenderness, though Savage did not think the performance much improved by his innovations, and rejected several passages which he could not approve. This performance was brought out June 12th 1723, but ran three nights only. In the publication he was more successful, for the rays of genius that glimmered in it, glimmered through all the mists that poverty and Cibber had been able to spread over it, and procured him the notice and esteem of many persons eminent for their rank, their virtue, and their wit.

Of this play, acted, printed, and \* dedicated, the accumulated profits arose to an hundred pounds, which he thought at that time a very large sum, having been never master of so much before. Through the whole of this business his interest was promoted by Mr. Hill, who published his story in the Plain Dealer, and thereby exciting the compassion of all who had hearts to feel, a

<sup>\*</sup> For the dedication to Herbert Tryst, Esq. of Herefordshire, he received ten guineas,

very handsome subscription was raised for the publication of a volume of Miscellany Poems written by Mr. Savage. The subscriptions of those whom Mr. Hill's friendly representations influenced to patronize merit in distress, without any other solicitation, were directed to be left at Button's Coffee-House; and Mr. Savage going thither a few days afterwards without expectation of any effect from his proposal, found to his surprise seventy guineas.

Soon afterwards, the death of the king furnished a general subject for a poetical contest, in which Mr. Savage engaged, and is allowed to have carried the prize of honour from his competitors.

He was now advancing in fame and reputation, and though frequently involved in very distressful perplexities appeared however to be gaining upon mankind, when both his fame and his life were endangered by an event which took place in his 30th year\*, and of which it is not yet determined whether it ought to be mentioned as a crime or a calamity. This was his reputed murther of a Mr. James Sinclair in a nightly brawl, for which, as stated by our correspondent, he was tried and cast for death; but received his pardon on the 9th of March, 1728, through the amiable intercession of the countess of Hertford with queen Caroline.

After he obtained his liberty, he was, as before, without any other support than accidental favours and uncertain patronage afforded him; sources by which he was sometimes very liberally supplied, and which at other times were suddenly stopped; so that he spent his life between want and plenty, or what was worse between beggary and extravagance; for, as whatever he received was the gift of chance, which might as well supply him at one time as another, he was tempted to

<sup>\*</sup> Nov. 20th, 1727.

squander what he had in the hope of being immediately supplied.

Another cause of his profusion was the absurd kindness of his friends, who at once rewarded and enjoyed his abilities, by treating him at taverns, and habituating him to pleasures which \* he could not afford to enjoy, and which he was not able to deny himself, though he purchased the luxury of a single night by the anguish of cold and hunger for a week.

The experience of these inconveniences determined him to endeavour after some settled income, for which he applied to his mother, who instead of relieving, still snatched every opportunity of adding to his misfortunes; it is not to be wondered at therefore that he should consider her as an enemy implacably malicious, whom nothing but his blood could satisfy; and that he should threaten to harass her with lampoons in order to compel her to purchase an exemption from enmity by performing the duties of a mother in allowing him a pension.

The expedient proved successful: for lord Tyrconnel, whatever were his motives, upon his promise to lay aside his design of exposing the cruelty of his mother, received him into his family, treated him as his equal, and engaged to allow him a pension of two hundred pounds a year.

This was the golden part of Mr. Savage's life; and for some time he had no reason to complain of fortune; his appearance was splendid, his expences large, and his acquaintance extensive. He was courted by all who endeavoured to be thought men of genius, and caressed by

This is a lesson that cannot be too much read both by patrons and indigent men of genius.—ED.

<sup>†</sup> Mr. Savage was then in the 31st year of his age.

all who valued themselves upon a refined taste. To admire Mr. Savage was a proof of discernment; and to be acquainted with him was a title to poetical reputation. So powerful is genius when it is invested with the glitter of affluence.

About this time, notwithstanding his avowed neutrality with regard to party, he published a panegyric on Sir Robert Walpole, whom in conversation among his friends he had sometimes treated with great acrimony, and generally with contempt; who asked him what could induce him to employ his poetry in praise of a man who was, in his opinion, an enemy to liberty, and the oppressor of his country? He alleged that he was then dependent on lord Tyrconnel, who was an implicit follower of the ministry; and that being enjoined by him, not without menaces, to write in praise of his leader, he had not resolution sufficient to sacrifice the pleasure of affluence to that of integrity.

On this and on many other occasions he was ready to lament the misery of living at other men's tables, which was his fate from the beginning to the end of his life; for says his biographer, "I know not whether he ever had, for three months together a settled habitation in which he could claim a right of residence."

In this gay period \* of his life, while he was surrounded by affluence and pleasure, he published the Wanderer, a moral poem, which he always considered as his masterpiece. It was greatly approved by Mr. Pope. The great moral displayed by this poem is to prove that good is the consequence of evil. It is written with a strong sense of the efficacy of religion, consequently it can promote no other purposes than those of virtue. Even in this poem

dedicated to purposes so sublime, he cannot help touching on the cruelty of his mother—a proof how deep the impression was it had made on his mind.

This poem was addressed to the lord Tyrconnel, not only in the first lines, but in a formal dedication filled with the highest strains of panegyric, which praises he in a short time found himself inclined to retract, being discarded by the man on whom he bestowed them, and whom he immediately-discovered never to have deserved them. Of this quarrel, which every day made more bitter, lord Tyrconnel and Mr. Savage assigned very different reasons. Lord T. affirmed that it was the constant practice of Mr. Savage to enter a tavern with any one who proposed it, drink the most expensive wines with great profusion, and when the reckoning was called for to be without money; if, as it often happened, his company were willing to defray his part, the affair ended without any ill consequences; but if they were refractory, and expected that the wine should be paid for by him who drank it, his method of making composition was to take them with him to his own apartment, assume the government of the house, and order the butler in an imperious manner to set the best wine in the cellar before his company, who often indulged themselves in the utmost extravagance of merriment, practised the most licentious frolicks, and committed all the outrages of drunkenness.

His Lordship also gave him a set of books stamped with his own arms, and had afterwards the mortification to see them exposed for sale on a stall, to which they had made their way through the medium of a pawnbroker to whom Savage had pledged them.

Mr. Savage on the other hand, threw the blame on lord Tyrconnel, who he said had involved his estate, and

No. 5.

therefore had poorly sought an occasion to quarrel with him: though at the same time he acknowledged that his Lordship often exhorted him to regulate his method of life, and not to spend all his nights in taverns, and that he appeared desirous that he would pass those hours with him which were so freely devoted to others. This demand Mr. Savage considered as a censure on his conduct, which he could never patiently bear, and which in the cooler and latter parts of his life was so offensive to him, that he declared it as his resolution, to spurn that friend who should presume to dictate to him, and it is not likely that in his earlier years he received admonitions with more calmness.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Correspondent.

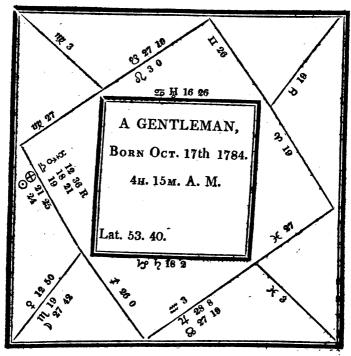
SIR.

From inadvertence, after setting down the time of the gentleman's birth for October 17th, 1784, I laid down the Ephemeris, being in conversation at the time, and by mistake took up that for 1787, so that though the sign ascending and the Sun's place are the same nearly, yet the place of the Moon and planets are different, therefore I have thought it proper to send their correct places, which the annexed figure will represent; but I have taken the liberty to alter the time two minutes to make it correspond with the ascendant to the conjunction of Mercury at 23 years and 4 months, for a removal or journeying, and then it will exactly agree with the misfortunes and loss of property between 25 and 26

years of age, from the midheaven to the opposition to Saturn, and the ascendant to his quartile, when I have no doubt the native had much family trouble and anxiety; and altogether a discordant and unfortunate time in his 21st and 22d and 23d and 24th years, from the Sun to the mundane quartile of Saturn, and the Georgium Sidus converse, and to the mundane quartile of Jupiter direct.

Upon the whole it must be deemed a moderately good nativity, though it certainly indicates a very eventful, and rather a chequered life till after the middle age, as all the planets, except Herschel, are under the earth; Mars being also in quartile to Saturn and Herschel, and the two latter in opposition; when the significators come to evil configurations with them, the troubles or misfortunes they may produce will not be of a slight or ordinary nature; however I should judge the 30th year will be in general chearful, healthy, and friendly, and the configurations in a single person's nativity are such as may produce marriage probably to advantage, as the ascendant arrives to the mundane trine of Jupiter. denotes a family, and long life; and a moderate, or rather a good state of health, but the native's fate will be more tranquil and settled after 32 or 33 years of age; but as a full and regular investigation of a nativity would require much time and labour, and could not possibly afford an adequate portion of general interest to the reader of the Monthly Correspondent, where the party is entirely unknown, it cannot be expected to enter into a full detail.

JW.



LATITUDE OF THE PLANETS.

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## Notice of New Publications.

We are happy to have to announce to our numerous Correspondents, the appearance of a new translation of *Placidus de Titus*, from the original Latin, with notes and observations, and an appendix, containing the trigonometrical rules for the calculation of directions by the aid of Dr. Maskelyne's Requisite Tables.—This work is printed in twelve numbers, octavo, one shilling and sixpence each, and will form one neat pocket volume, truly desirable by all lovers of genuine science.

Published by Davis and Dickson, No. 17, St. Martin's le Grand.

# JANUARY 1808.

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## Astronomical Tables.

## OCTOBER 1808.

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